Christian Register.

AND WHY EVEN OF YOURSELVES JUDGE YE NOT WHAT IS RIGHT?——LUKE XII. 57.

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MISCELLANY.

BOWRING'S HYMNS.

A little volume has lately been published in England, entitled "Hymns by John Bowring. It is intended as a sequel to the work entitled "Mattins and Vespers." We take the following from the Repository and the Reformer, just received. "Those who are pleased with devotional poetry," says the Reformer, in allusion to this work, "will find here the happy union of scriptural theology, warm affections and a beautiful imagination."

SLEEP OF THE RIGHTEOUS DEAD.

They rest in silence and in peace
Beneath the verdant sod;
They slumber in their blessedness,
And they are watch'd by God.

Life's busy, ceaseless tumults crowd
The world with griefs and cares;
Yet though the storm be wild and loud,
No care, no grief is theirs.

Theirs is a solitude too deep
For earthly thoughts to break;
Theirs too profound, too dark a sleep,
For mortal power to wake.

Alike to them are joy and gloom,
The midnight and the day;
The darkness that involves the tomb,
Man may not chase away.

Then let them rest beneath the sod,
In peace and silence rest;
They are protected by our God,
And He shall make them blest.

LOSS OF FRIENDS.

In grief's deep solitude, we turn
To Thee, our God! and thence prefer
The prayers of those who, doom'd to mourn,
Seek comfort from the Comforter.

Teach us to feel that all is right,
Since all is guided from above;
A father's hand could never smite
But with a father's gentle love.

When friends depart—and hopeless woe
The soul of sorrow seems to burst;
Father! to Thee, to Thee they go,
To Thee, from whom they came at first.

And if on earth their lives were peace,
Though earth's abode so darksome be;
How infinite their blessedness,
Wafted to heaven, to joy, to Thee!

FROM A REVIEW IN THE CHRISTIAN OBSERVER.

The Kent, Capt. Henry Cobb, a fine new ship of 1350 tons bound to Bengal and China, left the Downs on the 19th Feb. with 20 officers, 344 soldiers, 43 women and 66 children belonging to the 31st regiment; with 20 private passengers, and a crew (including officers) of 148 men, on board. [Total, 641.]

With a fine fresh breeze from the north-east, the stately Kent, in bearing down the channel, speedily passed many a well-known spot on the coast, dear to our remembrance; and on the evening of the 23d, we took our last view of happy England, and entered the wide Atlantic, without the expectation of again seeing land until we reached the shores of India.

With slight interruptions of bad weather, we continued to make way until the night of Monday the 26th, when we were suddenly arrested in lat. 47° 30" long. 10° by a violent gale from the south-west, which gradually increased during the whole of the following morning.

The activity of the officers and seamen of the Kent appeared to keep ample pace with that of the gale. Our larger sails were speedily taken in, or closely reefed; and about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 1st of March, after having struck our top-gallant yards, we were lying-to, under a triple-reefed main top-sail only, with our dead lights in, and with the whole watch of soldiers attached to the life-lines, that were run along the deck for this purpose. The rolling of the ship, which was vastly increased by a dead weight of some hundred tons of shot and shells that formed a part of its lading, became so great about half past eleven or twelve o'clock, that our main chains were thrown by every lurch considerably under water; and the best cleated articles of furniture in the cabins and the *cuddy* were dashed about with so much noise and violence, as to excite the liveliest apprehensions of individual danger.

It was a little before this period that one of the officers of the ship, with the well-meant intention of ascertaining that all was fast below, descended with two of the sailors into the hold, where they carried with them for safety, a light in the patent lantern; and seeing that the lamp burned dimly, the officer took the precaution to hand it up to the orlop deck to be trimmed. Having afterwards discovered one of the spirit casks to be adrift, he sent the sailors for some billets of wood to secure it; but the ship in their absence having made a heavy lurch, the officer unfortunately dropped the light; and letting go his hold of the cask in his eagerness to recover the lantern, it suddenly stove, and the spirits communicating with the lamp, the whole place was instantly in a blaze.

Every possible effort was instantly made to repress the flames; but this being found impracticable, Capt. Cobb directed the lower decks to be scuttled, and the lower ports to be opened so as to admit a free passage to the waves into the vessel. The immense quantity of water thus introduced into the hold checked the flames, but the danger of sinking now became imminent; and it seemed doubtful by which of the two instruments of destruction the unhappy company of human beings congregated in the vessel would perish: that they must perish by the one or the other, appeared inevitable.

The scene of horror which now presented itself is described as follows, by the highly respectable and pious author, whose modesty has prevented his putting his name to his narrative: but if any of our readers in perusing it should be surprised, that, while the merits of various other individuals on this trying occasion are so warmly eulogized, those of Major M'Gregor, which are known to have been highly praiseworthy, are wholly passed over, and should be inclined to suspect the cause, we take the liberty of informing them that their conjecture is well founded. But to proceed with our extract:

"The upper deck was covered with between six and seven hundred human beings; many of whom, from previous sea-sickness, were forced, on the first alarm, to flee from below in a state of absolute nakedness, and were now running about in quest of husbands, children, or parents. While some were standing in silent resignation, or in stupid insensibility to their impending fate, others were yielding themselves up to the most frantic despair. Some on their knees were earnestly imploring, with significant gesticulations and in noisy supplications, the mercy of Him, whose arm, they exclaimed, was at length out-stretched to smite them; others were to be seen hastily crossing themselves, and performing the various external acts required by their peculiar persuasion; while a number of the older and more stout hearted soldiers and sailors, sullenly took their seats directly over the magazine, hoping, as they stated, that by means of the explosion which they every instant expected, a speedier termination might thereby be put to their sufferings. Several of the soldier's wives and children, who had fled for temporary shelter into the after cabins on the upper decks, were engaged in prayer and in reading the Scriptures with the ladies, some of whom were enabled, with wonderful self-possession, to offer to others those spiritual consolations which a firm and intelligent trust in the Redeemer of the world appeared at this awful hour to impart to their own breasts. The dignified department of two young ladies, in particular, formed a specimen of natural strength of mind, finely modified by Christian feeling, that failed not to attract the notice and admiration of every one who had an opportunity of witnessing it.

"One young gentleman, of whose promising talents and piety I dare not now make further mention, having calmly asked me my opinion respecting the state of the ship, I told him that I thought we should be prepared to sleep that night in eternity; and I shall never forget the peculiar fervor with which he replied, as he pressed my hand in his, 'My heart is filled with the peace of God;' adding, 'yet, though I know it is foolish, I dread exceedingly the last struggle.'

"Among the numerous objects that struck my observation at this period, I was much effected with the appearance and conduct of some of the dear children, who, quite unconscious in the cuddy cabins, of the perils that surrounded them, continued to play as usual with their little toys in bed, or to put the most innocent and unseasonable questions to those around them. To some of the older children, who seemed fully alive to the reality of the danger, I whispered, Now is the time to put in practice the instructions you used to receive at the Regimental School, and to think of that Saviour of whom you have heard so much: they replied, as the tears ran down their cheeks, 'O, sir, we we are trying to remember them; and we are praying to God.'

Most unexpectedly and providentially a small brig was discovered at a distance, which proved to be the Cambria, of 200 tons burden, commanded by Captain Cook, with a ship's company of only eleven men. The length of time the Kent had been burning, the tremendous sea that was running, the extreme smallness of the Cambria, and the immense number of human beings to be rescued, rendered it very improbable that many could be saved; but by the great exertions and good conduct of all parties, the majority of the crew of the Kent excepted, no less than five hundred and fifty-seven persons escaped. The perilous circumstances which attended the rescue occupy the chief part of the narrative. The women and children were first put into boats; next followed the various classes of men on board; the officers themselves remaining to the last, and preserving order to a degree not to have been hoped for, but which materially facilitated the perilous operation, and was the means of saving many lives. The rescue of the first boat-full is thus described:—

"Arrangements having been considerately made by Captain Cobb for placing in the first boat, previous to letting it down, all the ladies, and as many of the soldier's wives as it could safely contain, they hurriedly wrapt themselves up in whatever articles of clothing could be most conveniently found; and I think about two, or half past two o'clock, a most mournful procession advanced from the after cabins to the starboard cuddy-port, out side of which the cutter was suspended. Scarcely a word was uttered—not a scream was heard—even the infants ceased to cry, as if conscious of the unspoken and unspeakable anguish that was at that instant rending the heart of their parting parents—nor was the silence of voices in any way broken, except in one or two cases, where the ladies plaintively entreated permission to be left with their husbands. But being assured that every moment's delay might occasion the sacrifice of a human life, they successively suffered themselves to be torn from the tender embrace, and with the fortitude which never fails to characterise and adorn their sex on occasions of overwhelming trial, were placed, without a murmur, in the boat, which was immediately lowered into a sea so tempestuous as to leave us only 'to hope against hope' that it should live in it for a single moment.—Twice the cry was heard from those on the chains that the boat was swamping. But He who enabled the [illegible] Peter to walk on the face of the deep, and was graciously attending to the silent but earnest inspirations of those on board, had decreed its safety. The tackle, after considerable difficulty, was unhooked—the boat was dexterously cleared from the ship, and after a while was seen from the poop, battling with the billows;—now raised in its progress to the brig, like a speck on their summit, then disappearing for several seconds, as if ingulfed in the horrid vale, between them. The Cambria having prudently lain to at some distance from the Kent, lest she should be involved in her explosion, or exposed to the fire from our guns, which, being well shotted, afterwards went off as the flames successively reached them, the men had a considerable way to row; and the success of this first experiment seeming to be the measure of our future hopes, the movements of this precious boat—incalculably precious, without doubt, to the agonized husbands and fathers immediately connected with it—were watched with intense anxiety by all on board. In the course of twenty minutes, it was seen alongside the 'ark of refuge;' and the first human being that happened to be admitted, out of the vast assemblage that ultimately found shelter there, was the infant son of Major Macgregor, a child of only a few weeks old, who was caught from his mother's arms, and lifted into the brig by Mr Thomson, the fourth mate of the Kent.

"I have been told by one abundantly capable of judging, that the feelings of oppressive delight, gratitude, and praise, experienced by the married officers and soldiers, on being assured of the safety of their wives and children, so entirely abstracted their minds from their own situation, as to render them for a little while afterwards totally insensible either to the storm that beat upon them, or to the active and gathering volcano that threatened every instant to explode under their feet."

The perils of the remainder were far greater, as the boats could not come alongside the Kent, and the women and children were obliged to be lowered by ropes from the stern, and were often plunged under water before they could be dropped into the boat.—None of the women ultimately perished under this dangerous operation; but great numbers of the younger children were drowned. Many affecting proofs occurred of parental and filial affection which shed a momentary brightness round the gloomy scene.

"Two or three soldiers, to relieve their wives of a part of their families, sprang into the water with their children, and perished in their endeavors to save them. One young lady, who had resolutely refused to quit her father, whose sense of duty kept him at his post, was near falling a sacrifice to her filial devotion, not having been picked up by those in the boats until she had sunk five or six times. Another individual, who was reduced to the frightful alternative of losing his wife or his children, hastily decided in favor of his duty to the former. His wife was accordingly saved; but his four children, alas! were left to perish. A fine fellow, a soldier, who had neither wife nor child of his own, but who evinced the greatest solicitude for the safety of those of others, insisted on having three children lashed to him, with whom he plunged into the water: not being able to reach the boat, he was again drawn into the ship, with his charge, but not before two of the children expired."

The interval of nearly three quarters of an hour which elapsed between each trip of the boat, and during which nothing could be done but to remain tranquil, and "see the salvation of God," was a truly fearful pause, especially to those who still remained on board when the shades of evening began to advance. On one of these occasions, an officer was entreated by his companions in danger to pray with them, and his prayer was frequently interrupted by exclamations of assent to some of its confessions on the part of the afflicted auditors. Similars acts of devotion seem to have been solemnly conducted during the whole of these intervals; the effect was very striking in the order and composure which they secured in the most perilous moments.

Captain Cobb was the last person to quit the vessel, with the exception of a few individuals either intoxicated or struck powerless with apprehension and dismay, and who could not by the most earnest entreaties be persuaded to risk the perilous plunge into the boat. Of these however fourteen were picked up by another vessel, the Caroline, Captain Bibbey, three having perished. The officers had only just preceded Captain Cobb, beginning with the juniors, the superiors remaining to the last. The vessel was seen to blow up at half-past one in the morning.

We pass over the scene of hope and fear, of joy and sorrow, which in the mean time was occurring on board the Cambria, as the successive parties arrived; the meeting of husbands and wives, parents and children, friends and companions, or the fatal intelligence of the separation of these and other human ties by the stroke of death. We shall only state, that after great fatigue and suffering, and no slight peril from the over-crowded state of the ship—600 hundred men, women, and children on board a brig of 200 tons, and several hundred miles from any accessible port,—the Cambria arrived in safety at Falmouth: where the whole party were received with truly humane and charitable assiduity which reflects the greatest honor upon the inhabitants.

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

A prospectus is just issued by Messrs T. B. Wait and Son of a Monthly Periodical Work, entitled, "The journal of Education." We are happy to give what aid we can to so desirable an undertaking. The following is the Prospectus of the work.

The spirit of inquiry, which has of late years extended to every thing connected with human improvement, has been directed with peculiar earnestness to the subject of education. In our own country, the basis of whose institutions is felt to be intelligence and virtue, this topic has been regarded as one of no ordinary interest, and has excited a zeal and an activity worthy of its importance. By judicious endeavors to adapt the character of instruction to the progressive requirements of the public mind, much has been done to continue and accelerate the career of improvement. These very efforts, however, and this success, have produced the conviction that much remains to be done.

A periodical work, devoted exclusively to education, would seem likely to be of peculiar service at the present day, when an interest in this subject is so deeply and extensively felt. At no period have opportunity and disposition for the extensive interchange and diffusion of thought been so favorably combined. Science and literature have their respective publications, issued at regular intervals from the press, and contributing incalculably to the dissemination of knowledge and of taste. But education—the subject of the highest practical importance to every school, every family, and every individual in the community—remains unprovided with one of those popular and useful vehicles of information. A minute detail of the advantages which may be expected to result from a periodical work, such as is now proposed, we think unnecessary. With the success of other publications of the same class before us, we feel abundant encouragement to proceed in our undertaking.

A leading object of the Journal will be to furnish *a record of facts*, embracing whatever information the most diligent inquiry can procure, regarding the past and present state of education, in the United States, and in foreign countries. An opportunity will thus be afforded for a fair comparison of the merits of various systems of instruction. The results of actual experiment will be presented; and cases of failure, as well as of success, may thus be satisfactorily traced, and be made to suggest valuable improvements.

The conductors of the Journal will make it their constant endeavor to aid in diffusing *enlarged and liberal views of education*. Nothing, it seems to us, has had more in retarding the progress of improvement in the science of instruction, than narrow and partial views of what education should be expected to produce. Intellectual attainments have been too exclusively the object of attention. It is too common a thing to consider a man well educated, if he has made a proper use of the common faculties for the acquisition of learning; though the result may have been obtained at the expense of his health, and with much neglect of that moral culture, which is the surest foundation of happiness. In many plans of education, which are in other respects excellent, the fact seems to have been overlooked that man possesses an animal, and a moral, as well as intellectual constitution. Hence the total neglect of the requisite provisions for the development of the corporeal system, and confirmation of mental as well as of bodily power. The moral department of education has too commonly been restricted to an occasional word of parental approbation or reproof; or, at the best, to efforts, limited by the sphere of domestic life. The natural consequence of the restrictions thus unjustly laid on education, is that we often find, in the same individual, a learned head, but a debilitated body, and a neglected heart. Education should, we think, be regarded as the means for fitting man for the discharge of *all* his duties; it should produce vigorous hardy bodies, trained to powerful action, and inured to privation and fatigue; hearts formed to all that is pure and noble in moral principle; and minds prepared for efficient exertion in whatever may be their department in the great business of accomplishing the purpose of human existence. Under these impressions, we shall give to *physical education* that proportion of our attention which seems due to its importance. *Moral education* we shall consider as embracing whatever tends to form the habits and stamp the character. The influence of *example*, in the sphere of daily intercourse, we regard as the most powerful instrument in the formation of moral habits. In no light do we contemplate the progress of education with more satisfaction, than when we view it as elevating and purifying the great body of the community, and thus affording to the attentive and reflecting parent, the pleasing assurance, that his efforts with his children at home, will not be counteracted by contaminating example abroad. Particular attention will be paid to *domestic education*, or that which emanates from parental and family influence; nor shall we neglect *personal education*, or that which consists in the voluntary formation of individual character.

The subject of *female education* is one which we deem unspeakably important. We have no hesitation in pressing our conviction that it has not yet received the consideration which it merits. Whatever concerns the culture of the female mind, at that early and susceptible period, when maternal influence is forming those impressions which eventually terminate in mental and moral habits. But the theme is too full of important and interesting topics to admit of discussion in a prospectus. There is no department in our labors, from which we anticipate a higher gratification, than our endeavors to aid the instruction of the female sex.

Our efforts shall be directed chiefly to *early and elementary education*, because it is, in our view, more

important than that of any other period or department. At the same time, we shall not omit the higher branches of science and literature, nor the training preparatory to professional pursuits. In particular branches of instruction, we have no favorite theories to obtrude. To what is of old standing, we have no hostility arising merely from its being old. Novelty we shall regard as an indifferent circumstance, rather than a recommendation. But explanatory, practical instruction, under whatever name it may appear, we shall be happy at all times to aid with our best exertions.

As our pages are to be devoted exclusively to the cause of education throughout our country, an earnest and cordial invitation is given to persons in every quarter, who take an interest in our labors, to assist us by the communication of useful and interesting matter.

CONDITIONS. The work will be published monthly, on fine paper and new type. Each number will contain forty-eight pages, in octavo. Terms *three dollars* per annum, to be paid as soon as convenient after the delivery of the first number, which we propose to publish in the month of January next.

BOSTON, Nov. 1825.

CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1825.

BOMBAY MISSION.

The American Missionaries at Bombay, in a joint letter lately addressed by them to the corresponding secretary of the Board of Missions, express themselves in the following manner respecting the efforts that are making for the inculcation of peace principles:—

"We think the principles and objects of Peace Societies so important, and so Christian, that you will not disapprove of our connexion with them."

The Bombay Mission seems to have been peculiarly afflicted by sickness and death in the families of the missionaries. Nearly all the children of these families have been swept away by the fatal climate. The number of children that have died, we cannot state with exactness. We are told, however, in the last Missionary Herald, that Mr and Mrs Graves had buried *four* and were left childless; that Mrs Nichols, whose husband lately died, had also just buried her surviving child; that Mr and Mrs Hall had buried three, and Mr and Mrs Garrett, one.

Mrs Hall lately sailed for this country, with two of her children, as it was evident that they could not long survive in that climate. One of the children died on the passage, and Mrs H. lately arrived with the other at Salem.

The dreadful sacrifice of life which has attended this mission, would shake the confidence of common minds, it seems to us, in the discretion and duty of continuing the mission. In addition to these discouragements, we should suppose from some remarks in the Missionary Herald, that the mission itself does not present very flattering prospects. The want of success, however, seems to us, not to be attributed to the right circumstances. It is chiefly attributed to the withholding of the influences of the Spirit from the labors of the missionaries. "How long," says the Herald, "it may be the pleasure of our Heavenly Father to withhold the influences of his Spirit from the labors of his servants, it is not within the reach of human faculties to predict."

Now, though no christian will doubt that God may by an act of his power and mercy, turn the hearts of all the heathen at once to himself, yet as this would be a miraculous exertion of his power, it is not to be expected. Nor can we perceive why it is not just as much a miraculous exertion of power to change the heart and principles of one idolatrous heathen, without the use of the appropriate and necessary means, as it is of a million. The principle is exactly the same. Now we contend that the appropriate means for the conversion of the heathen have not been used. And it is a subject of no small surprise to us, that the missionaries should speak of such conversions in the same manner, and expect it by the same external means, as they do the conversion of a man in a christian land, and educated in christian habits and principles. There is scarcely any trait of resemblance in the two cases. The christian convert, however his heart and life may have remained unsanctified by it, possesses in the outset a mass of christian knowledge, which by many years of persevering study will not be obtained by the expected heathen convert. In addition to this, what a barrier is interposed to his knowledge and acceptance of Christianity, by difference of language, habits, and associations, and especially by his fixed prepossessions in favor of an external, ceremonial, sensual worship! Are these barriers to be removed by the operations of the Spirit? Are these not external, natural obstacles, which have no connexion with the *will*?

When the heathen possess as much knowledge of Christianity as the mass of what are called unconverted people do in christian countries, and when all their habits, associations and external inducements for embracing it, are as much in its favor as are those in christian countries, then undoubtedly, and not till then, may the missionaries expect that the use of similar means will produce similar results in a heathen as well as in a christian country, and that revivals will be as common there as here.

And here let us remark that we cannot but consider the language generally used by the missionaries in relation to the operations of the Spirit, as highly objectionable, and as proceeding from an unhappy misconception of the subject of Divine Influence. We [illegible], with no feelings of disrespect or uncharitableness, whether such expressions relative to God's withholding his Spirit, as are used in the paragraphs quoted above, are not adapted to convey to the minds of the young and unreflecting an impression that God is a capricious Being, bestowing and withholding his blessings according to what would, humanly speaking, be called whim and fitfulness, and not by any established and uniform system of operation. We must confess it appears so to us, and is therefore in our view highly reprehensible in itself, and worthy of serious review. If the good man may rely on anything with certainty it seems to us it is on the blessing of Providence, in some way, on his well-meant and well-directed efforts; and to speak in the manner we have mentioned of the Divine influences, appears to us to be much like viewing the Deity altogether such an one as ourselves, and like casting the blame of the unhappy consequences of our own rashness and misjudgment, or the failure of our extravagant expectations, on the Author of all Wisdom and Goodness.

Let it not be understood by these remarks, that we would cast reproach on the labors of the missionaries, or withhold our acknowledgment of their praise-worthy selfdenial, and christian patience, in persevering amid so many discouragements, in what they deem a course of duty. We would only suggest that their *expectations* are extravagant and contrary to the known laws of human nature; that they expect too much from *extraordinary and miraculous interpositions* of Providence in furtherance of their efforts, and overlook the great work of preparation, which is necessary to be performed before we have a right to look for any perceptable effects of divine influence.

DEDICATION.

The meeting house erected for the use of the Second Congregational Society in Northampton was dedicated to the worship of God, on Wednesday, the 7th instant. The service was introduced with prayer and selections of scripture by Mr Hall, the pastor elect; the prayer of dedication was offered by Mr Bailey of Greenfield; and the sermon, on the purposes of God's House, by Mr Ware of Boston. A hymn written for the occasion by a lady of the society was sung, and we regret that we have not a copy for insertion. The house was crowded by those whom the occasion had called together, and the best feelings appeared to prevail. The excitement of the occasion was heightened by the presence of large numbers from a considerable distance, who had come together to express their sympathy with the new society, and to give countenance to the sect that is 'every where spoken against.' It gives us pleasure to add that the prospects of the Society are flattering, and that inquiries after the truth are evidently multiplying in all the vicinity.

The house dedicated is a beautiful chapel whose justness of proportion and neatness of architecture draws the praise of all who see it. The front presents a simple portico with four pillars in the strictest Doric proportions The interior is finished with the most entire simplicity, with no gallery except infront, and a pulpit of the construction of that in the new churches at Lynn, Exeter, &c.

ART OF PREACHING.

How much justice there may be in the suggestion that "Classical Sermonizers," as they are here called, do not sufficiently understand or practice the art of riveting the attention of their hearers, the candid must judge. That the particular preaching to which a correspondent of this week alludes, would not be best suited to all audiences, perhaps he would himself admit. We hope that some of our correspondents, qualified for the task, (and there are such) would favour us with a communication on the subject, particularly touching the different styles of sermonizing which different degrees of cultivation in the community, and the different characters of audiences in this respect render expedient and necessary. An evidence of deep feeling and thorough engagedness in a preacher will atone for many imperfections in method and style. Men are generally better pleased with earnestness and homely and unpolished strength, than with a studied and classical beauty of style, where strength and stirring sentiment are wanting. But that polish and classical correctness and beauty are inconsistent with strength and pathos, we have yet to learn. That different audiences, however, are not equally profited by the same style of preaching, all candid persons, we trust will readily admit, and that different preachers of equal moral worth and piety are not naturally gifted with an equal power of interesting an audience is also too manifest to be doubted. We do not make these remarks to neutralize the effect of our correspondent's suggestions, so much as to prepare the way, in the minds of our readers, for whatever of justice they may contain.

Original Communications.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

PREACHING PEACE BY JESUS CHRIST.

It is common for the ministers of the Gospel to represent Christianity as distinguished from Paganism and Mahometanism by its benevolent and pacific spirit. Our heavenly Father is made known to us as the God of love and peace,—his son as the "Prince of peace,"—his Gospel as the "Gospel of peace,"—and his apostles went about "preaching peace by Jesus Christ." The precepts they inculcated require the spirit of love, forbearance, forgiveness and peace; and the prohibitions of the Gospel forbid the indulgence of every passion from which wars and fightings can possibly originate. Yet it is a fact, as notorious as it is lamentable, that for fifteen centuries, the nations, denominated *Christian*, have been as much addicted to war, and as fond of military glory, as either the Pagans or the Mahometans. In all the nations of Christendom, the work of rapine and bloodshed is taught as an honorable science—the spirit of revenge and violence is honored as a virtue,—and the men who have done the most harm in spreading devastation and death among their species have obtained the greatest share of renown.

How shall we account for these extraordinary facts,—for this glaring contradiction between the *practice* of Christians, and the *religion* which they profess? it is an unquestionable fact, that the ministers of any religion—whether Pagan, Mahometan or Christian, have great influence in their respective countries, over those who look up to them as teachers. The mass of people in every country, believe as they are taught; and no practice or custom can long retain popularity among any people, in opposition to the firm and united testimony of the ministers of their religion. Is there not then reason to fear, that the blood of a hundred millions of the people of Christendom, shed in war, will be required of those who have professed to be ministers of the peaceful religion of Jesus Christ? Thousands of them have, doubtless been, in a direct manner the instigators or promoters of war; other thousands have winked at its enormities, to favor the feeling of the men in power, or to avoid their displeasure. But how few have boldly and in a direct manner borne testimony against the horrid practice, as inconsistent with that love which worketh no ill to its neighbor, or with that meek and forgiving spirit which was exemplified by the Captain of our salvation.

Perhaps every minister may plead that he has often inculcated the benevolent precepts of our Lord. He may have repeated them in his preaching, and he may have shown very clearly how they condemn the private war of duellists, pugillists and pirates; but has he faithfully shown that they equally condemn the wars waged by kings against each other, in which they arm their subjects for mutual murder in the field of battle;—and for which purpose they use all their influence to excite and inflame the vilest passion which it is possible for man to indulge? Had the ministers of the Gospel duly understood the subject themselves, and unitedly employed their influence to render war abhorrent, and to pursuade rulers to abandon the practice, it would long ago have been exploded by all christian nations, as an antichristian custom, beneath the dignity of man. Pehaps there is scarcely a minister in our country, who can plead not guilty in respect to this affair. For myself, I cannot so plead. Nothing relating to my own ministry has been to me a greater source of regret, than my past ignorance, and consequent neglect, on this subject. It now appears to me astonishing that, with the Bible in my hands, and the example of Christ before my eyes, I could ever have believed the *passions* and the *practice* of war consistent with obedience to his precepts. If it be possible, I would gladly save others from similar regrets.—I cannot but fear that the passions which christian ministers of different sects have indulged in their controversies with each other, have been the means of blinding their eyes to the most fatal error which ever prevailed among people of any religion. Surely no error is more deserving the epithet *fundamental*, than error in respect to the *spirit* of our religion—an error which authorizes the wholesale slaughter of fellow men at the mere word of a deluded, ambitious, or revengeful ruler. A reformation in this particular is surely desirable; and as the anniversary of our Saviour's birth is approaching, I would suggest to my brethren, whether they can do better than to devote that day to "PREACHING PEACE BY JESUS CHRIST.

REFLECTOR.

PROMPT BENEFICENCE.

[EXTRACT OF A LETTER TO THE EDITOR.]

Brooklyn, (Conn.) Dec. 10, 1825.

DEAR SIR,—A week ago this morning, a shop in this village, belonging to a thriving and valuable young mechanic, was destroyed by fire. It was at an early hour, and the flames had made such progress, when first discovered, that nothing in or about the building could be rescued from them. The loss of property was estimated at $1700. Before the inhabitants, who had assembled, left the place, a subscription paper was circulated for the relief of the sufferer. Five hundred dollars were immediately raised. This sum was increased to more than seven hundred before the close of the day. Early in the afternoon several loads of timber were brought for the erection of another shop. The Monday following between 12 and 20 men commenced the gratuitous labor of rebuilding. An equal number have been eagerly at work, each day since—and this afternoon there has been raised the frame of a building two stories high, forty-six feet long and twenty-four feet wide, on the spot, where a week ago was a heap of smoking ruins. It has been delightful to see the alacrity and cheerfulness with which all have united in this benevolent work—and such things abundantly prove that men are not *wholly prone to evil.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

All persons regularly attendant on preaching are interested in the improvement of the art. Influenced by no narrow views, but willing rather to receive than give instruction, I cheerfully present you with an extract from my note-book. A TRAVELLER.

Sunday, Dec. 1825. Attended the Methodist A. M. service in Broomfield Lane. "Oh, that they were wise, that they understood this; that they would consider their latter end."—The preacher did not read us a dissertation upon christian doctrine or christian morals. But as if God were, indeed, judge, and the hearers a jury; he argued the case of their eternal interest before them with energy and truth. Would to God our classical sermonisers knew as well how to rivet the attention of an audience, as these Methodists do.

The time will come when that preacher will be neglected who does not plead for God with his people as if he had *a deep personal interest* in the issue.—Charity forbids me to doubt that ministers feel such an interest—but do they manifest it?—If this honorable and essentially requisite interest is felt, why smother it? Why curb and reduce and conceal it? Why not cultivate and cherish it, enlarge and exalt it, until it animates the whole man, makes every word speak, every ear hear, every heart understand? Then would many a sleeper be roused from his golden dreams, and many a wandering heart be turned unto God.

MR REED,

In your last number you gave an extract from Mr Carter's "Letters from Europe," published in the New York Statesman, in which a mention is made of the mural tablet erected to the memory of Henry Kirke White, by "one of our countrymen, whose name could not be ascertained on inquiry." This is strange, very strange indeed, that the countrymen and fellow students of White should have left it to an American traveller to have paid a due and long neglected tribute to his memory, and that they should then have forgotten even the name of his admirer, though that name was made public by Southey, in the third volume of the "Remains." In the title page of that volume, the tablet in question, is engraved as a vignette, with the lines of Prof. Smyth, and a statement that it was placed in All Saints Church, Cambridge, by *Francis Boott, Esq.* Mr Boott is a native of Boston, a son of the late Kirk Boott, Esq.—and now a Physician of increasing reputation, in the city of London.

W. P.

CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN. This paper is published weekly, in this city, and is devoted to the interests of the Baptists. It is conducted in a catholic spirit. It has lately been enlarged and otherwise improved in its appearance. We understand that its circulation has been considerably increased.

Domestic Intelligence.

NINETEENTH CONGRESS.

The first session of the Nineteenth Congress commenced on Monday, the 5th inst. The chair of the Senate was taken by Vice President CALHOUN. In the House of Representatives JOHN W. TAYLOR, of New York, was chosen Speaker, on the second ballot. The President's Message was delivered on Tuesday. The Message on these occasions is generally a long document. The present is unusually so. It is however highly interesting, and, as appears to us, is one of the most able, lucid and satisfactory communications that we have ever had on a similar occasion. It is particularly gratifying to notice that it commences and closes with a direct reference to a superintending Providence, and with a grateful acknowledgment of the signal blessings by which we are distinguished as a people. This is fit and proper, and should never be omitted in these annual communications from the chief magistrate of the descendants of the Pilgrims.

After speaking of the happy condition in which we are placed, of peace with all nations, the President proceeds to remark on our commercial relations with the different maritime countries. He alludes to the removal of commercial restrictions, in relation to articles of native growth, and recommends to the consideration of Congress, a proposal to the different powers of an entire removal of all commercial restrictions. He speaks of the commercial treaty with France, which, though limited in its operation, to two years from October, 1822, still continues in force by mutual consent. The subject of the claims on France, the Netherlands, Naples and Denmark, for spoliations on our commerce, is touched on;—and we are told that no measures, proper for the Executive to adopt, will be omitted, for obtaining an allowance on these claims. France has as yet not even returned an answer to the urgent communications of our minister on the subject. A compliment is passed on the Republic of Colombia for the liberal spirit manifested in relation to similar claims on that government.

A meeting of representatives from the governments of Colombia, Mexico, and Central America, is to be held at Panama, to deliberate on objects important to the interests of these governments. At their invitation a deputation will be appointed from the government of the United States, to meet this Congress at Panama.

In speaking of the power entrusted to Congress for establishing uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, the President remarks;—

"To conciliate the claim of the individual citizen to the enjoyment of personal liberty, with the effective obligation of private contracts, is the difficult problem to be solved by a law of bankruptcy. These are objects of the deepest interest to society, affecting all that is precious in the existence of multitudes of persons, many of them in classes essentially dependent and helpless; of the age requiring nurture, and of the sex entitled to protection, from the free agency of the parent and the husband."

Among the indications of national prosperity the President names the flourishing state of our finances. The Revenue of the present year is estimated at upwards of 24 millions of dollars. And we are told that the expenditures will be only about 24 millions, including eight millions appropriated to the extinguishment of the principal of the national debt and nearly three millions devoted to the construction of fortifications &c. and as a debt of gratitude to revolutionary worthies, and also about two millions for the increase of the Navy—payments to Indians, and for internal improvements. "If we add to these," says the President, "four millions of dollars for payment of interest upon the public debt, there remains a sum of about seven millions, which have defrayed the whole expense of the Administration of Government, in its Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary Departments, including the support of the Military and Naval Establishments, and all the occasional contingencies of a Government co-extensive with the Union." The entire amount of the public debt remaining due on the first of January next will be short of eighty millions of dollars.

Our relations with the several tribes of Indians are represented as favorable, and it is believed that the treaties formed with several tribes have tended to prevent the continuance of bloody wars among themselves. The late treaty with the Creek Indians is mentioned by the President, and will be made the subject of a separate communication.

In alluding to the law relating to Revolutionary Pensioners, and to its partial operation, the President says;—

"As the numbers of these venerable relics of an age gone by diminish, as the decays of body, mind, and estate of those that survive, must, in the common course of nature, increase; should not a more liberal portion of indulgence be dealt out to them? May not the want, in most instances, be inferred from the demand, when the service can be duly proved; and may not the last days of human infirmity be spared the mortification of purchasing a pittance of relief only by the exposure of its own necessities? I submit to Congress the expediency either of providing for individual cases of this description by special enactment, or of revising the act of 1st May, 1820, with a view to mitigate the rigor of its exclusions, in favor of persons to whom charity now bestowed can scarcely discharge the debt of justice."

The manner in which our public vessels have been employed is stated, and closes with the following remarks relative to the service of the Brandywine;—

"—— the first service of a new frigate has been per-

formed in restoring to his native soil, and domestic enjoyments, the veteran hero whose youthful blood and treasure had freely flowed in the cause of our Country's Independence, and whose whole life had been a series of services and sacrifices to the improvement of his fellow-men. The visit of General Lafayette, alike honorable to himself and to our Country, closed, as it had commenced, with the most affecting testimonials of devoted attachment on his part, and of unbounded gratitude of this people to him in return. It will form, hereafter, a pleasing incident in the annals of our Union, giving to real history the intense interest of romance, and signally marking the unpurchasable tribute of a great nation's social affections to the disinterested champion of the liberties of humankind."

The office of some of our public vessels, stationed in the West India seas, has been the execution of the laws relating to the African Slave Trade. In reference to this subject the President says;—

"The African Slave trade has long been excluded from the use of our flag; and if some few citizens of our country have continued to set the laws of the Union, as well as those of Nature and Humanity, at defiance, by persevering in that abominable traffic, it has been only by sheltering themselves under the banners of other nations, less earnest for the total extinction of the trade than ours."

TheP resident urges the importance of continuing to our Navy a fostering and generous protection, as an indispensable defence of our commercial interests, and as a necessary means of national respectability and influence. A new organization of the navy, and the establishment of a Naval School, corresponding to the Military Academy, are recommended.

The Post Office Department has become a source of revenue, we are told, instead of a public charge.

Some general remarks on the objects of the national compact, and on the importance of fostering the cause of science and learning, and particularly of encouraging geographical and astronomical science, are well worthy the attention of the community. We regret that we have not room for them this week. In this connexion the subject of a national Observatory for astronomical observations is urged, as also the equipment of vessels for an exploring expedition on the coast of our territory in the Pacific.

The President recommends an enlargement or re-modification of the Executive and Judiciary Departments, as well as of the Department of the Interior and of Foreign Relations. He also alludes to the Resolve of a former Congress to erect a monument to Washington. The following are his remarks on this subject;—

"In reminding Congress of this resolution, and that the monument contemplated by it remains yet without execution, I shall indulge only the remarks, that the works in the Capitol are approaching to completion; that the consent of the family, desired by the resolution, was requested and obtained; that a monument has been recently erected in this city, at the expense of the Nation, over the remains of another distinguished patriot of the Revolution; and that a spot has been reserved within the walls where you are deliberating for the benefit of this and future ages, in which the mortal remains may be deposited of him whose spirit hovers over you, and listens with delight to every act of the Representatives of his nation which can tend to exalt and adorn his and their Country."

After enumerating the powers entrusted by the constitution, and alluding to the duty of advancing as a people in every sphere of improvement, the President says;—

"If these powers, and others enumerated in the Constitution, may be effectually brought into action by laws promoting the improvement of Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures, the cultivation and encouragement of the Mechanic and the elegant Arts, the advancement of Literature, and the progress of the Sciences, ornamental and profound, to refrain from exercising them for the benefit of the People themselves, would be to hide in the earth the talent committed to our charge—would be treachery to the most sacred of trusts.

"The spirit of improvement is abroad upon the earth. It stimulates the heart, and sharpens the faculties, not of our fellow citizens alone, but of the nations of Europe, and of their rulers. While dwelling with pleasing satisfaction upon the superior excellence of our political institutions, let us not be unmindful that Liberty is Power, that the nation blessed with the largest portion of liberty, must, in proportion to its numbers, be the most powerful nation upon earth; and that the tenure of power by man, is, in the moral purpose of his Creator, upon condition that it shall be exercised to ends of beneficence, to improve the condition of himself and his fellowmen. While foreign nations, less blessed with that freedom which is power, than ourselves, are advancing with gigantic strides in the career of public improvement; were we to slumber in indolence, or fold up our arms and proclaim to the world that we are palsied by the will of our constituents, would it not be to cast away the bounties of Providence, and doom ourselves to perpetual inferiority?"

The Message closes in the following manner;—

"Finally, fellow citizens, I shall await with cheering hope, and faithful co-operation, the result of your deliberations; assured that, without encroaching upon the powers reserved to the authorities of the respective States, or to the People, you will, with a due sense of your obligations to your country, and of the high responsibilities weighing upon yourselves, give efficacy to the means committed to you for the common good. And may He who searches the hearts of the children of men, prosper your exertions to secure the blessings of peace, and promote the welfare of our country."

SENATE.

Wednesday Dec. 7th. A resolution was passed constituting a committee on Commerce and one on Manufactures, instead of one committee, as formerly, embracing both departments.

Several resolutions were submitted which will be named when acted on. The Senate adjourned to Friday

Friday, Dec. 9. A resolution was submitted by Mr Haynes in favor of a uniform system of Bankruptcy.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of a resolution submitted by Mr Findley for amending the 30th rule of the Senate, by adding thereto a committee on agriculture. Resolution passed.

The resolution submitted by Mr Johnson, of Ken. "That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt," was considered. After some consideration, on a motion by Mr Mills, it was agreed to postpone the further consideration of the subject to Tuesday next.

Monday was agreed on, for the appointment of the usual committees and a chaplain.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday Dec. 7. The Commissioner of public buildings submitted an inventory of the furniture of the President's house.

A resolution was submitted providing for the appointment of a committee on Revolutionary pensions.

The House went into committees of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr Lathrop of Mass. submitted resolutions relative to the disposal of the different subjects named in the President's Message. By these resolutions it was proposed that so much of the Message as related to the following subjects be referred to the appropriate standing committees; viz—Political relations of the United States, Army and fortifications, Navy and Naval service, Revenue and Public Debt, Judicial Department, System of Bankruptcy, Patents, Public Lands and Commerce.

The resolutions proposed also that so much as related to the following subjects be referred to select Committees;—viz. Arming and Disciplining the Militia--Roads and Canals—Military Post at Columbia River, and Exploring Expedition to North-West Coast—National University and Astronomical Observatory- Revolutionary Pensions—Weights and Measures.

The Resolutions were all agreed to except that on Revolutionary Pensions, which was ordered to lie on the table.

The House adjourned to Friday. The reason of adjourning over Thursday is presumed to have been that opportunity be afforded to attend the Exhibition of Manufactures advertised for that day to take place in the Rotundo of the Capitol.

City Election. A public meeting was held on Monday, for the choice of city officers. The Hon. Josiah Quinsy was was almost unanimously elected to the office of Mayor.

The following gentlemen were elected Aldermen; viz.—Thomas Welsh, John Bellows, Daniel Carney, Josiah Marshall, Henry J. Oliver, and George Blake.

Mr Blake declines serving as Alderman, on account of other avocations. There are therefore three vacancies in the Board of Aldermen. Next Wednesday is appointed for a new election.

Massachusetts Journal. Proposals are issued by Messrs J. H. A. Frost & Co. for publishing a tri-weekly newspaper in this city, under the above title. It is to be edited by D. L. Child, Esq. a gentleman of classic attainments and correct principles. It is proposed to commence the publication in January.

Census. We understand that the new census of this city is nearly completed. We have before stated, and we repeat, that no correct data of the increase of population in any particular Ward as now numerically known, can be formed by a comparison of its present return with that of the Ward of the same number made in 1820. It is well known, that a new arrangement of the Wards has been made since 1820, and it is believed some of these now existing did not contain any part of the territory of which they are now composed. The remark is made to prevent mistakes abroad. It is certain, however, that the increase of population of the city will be found to be as large, in proportion to her territory, as that of any other in the United States, if, as it is believed to be the case, the committees have done their duty. *Cent.*

New Fire Engine. A new engine built at Philadelphia, and lately received, was tried yesterday in State-street. It appeared to possess great power. It was found on measurement, that it threw the principal body of the water, a distance of about a hundred and seventy-five or eighty feet.—Some portions were thrown farther. On trial upon the roof of the old State House, it threw a volume of water to a height of ten or fifteen feet above the top of the steeple. *Adv.*

The Editor of the Daily Advertiser copies the following notices from the London New Monthly Magazine. Respecting the first he remarks, "The assertion respecting Lafayette, after what is already known on that subject will hardly be credited on the authority of any individual.

The Memoirs of the Prince of Montbarry are on the eve of appearing. They are said to contain the secret history of the conduct of the French cabinet in the affair of the American war It would appear that the Marquis de la Fayette and the Duke de Lauzon, did not go exactly as volunteers as they wished to have it supposed, but were sent and paid by Government. Franklin's character will, it is said, not come forth as pure as gold tried in the fire.

About the close of the present year, we are taught to expect a considerable number of Miscellaneous pieces for the amusement and instruction of young persons, from the pen of the late Mrs. Barbauld.

Report speaks very favorably of Mr Galt's forthcoming novel of the Last of the Lairds, which is certainly congenial to his best manner.

Whether the Great Unknown has given such celebrity to St Ronan's as to attract Gourmand visiters to the place, we know not, but it is certain that the Cook and Housewife's Manual, by Mrs Margaret Dods, of the Cleibum Inn, St. Ronan's, is about to make its appearance.

Mr Hyman Hurwitz, author of the the "Vindiciæ Hebraicæ, &c. has in the press a volume of Moral Hebrew Tales, translated from ancient Hebrew works. To which will be prefixed, a popular Essay on the still existing remains of the Uninspired writings of the Ancient Hebrew Sages.

From the Albany Argus, Dec. 8.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York, to a Mercantile house in this city, dated Tuesday afternoon.

"The report of the failure of Mr Williams proves to be too true; from an examination of full and accurate statements in relation to the subject, I am convinced that his American correspondents will not suffer, and that the losses in this country, if any, will be trifling, as the sums due to him here, (which exceed his debts,) will be applied to the liquidation of American accounts. It is said that the balance due from Mr W. to Honqua, the Canton Hong merchant, is £200,000 sterling.

According to an enumeration recently made, the *City* of New York contains 162,391 inhabitants. In this enumeration, we understand, the whole of the Manhatten or New-York island, and forming the county of New York, is included. The island is 14 1-2 miles long, and from 1-2 to 2 miles wide. *Cent.*

The Troy Sentinel publishes the new census entire, of the county of Rensselaer. The population of the county is 44,165, or 22,079 males, and 22,086 females. The increase in the county since the year 1820, is 4012. Of this increase, 2595 is in the city of Troy, which now has a population of 7859. The number of births in the county, the year preceding, was 1588, and of deaths, 662, making a natural increase of population within the year, of 926. *Adv.*

The amount of specie exported from Philadelphia, from April to October last, both months included, was $2,811,320—an amount greater than the value of domestic goods and produce exported in the same period. *Adv.*

The National Intelligencer, in reference to the determination of the President to send Ministers to the Congress of Panama, says conjecture is already busy as to who are to compose the mission. Among the names that have been mentioned, are those of Albert Gallatin and William H. Crawford. It is probable, however, though we have no means of knowing the fact, that the selection, on whomsoever it may devolve, has been already made. *Adv.*

Foreign Intelligence.

FROM ENGLAND.

London dates to November 7th have been received by the way of New York. The London Morning Chronicle has the following paragraph in relation to the late failure that has excited so much interest here.

"We are happy in having it in our power to state, that the late failure of a great American house in the city, will give rise to only a trifling loss. The payments of the respectable firm were suspended, owing to heavy acceptances on American account, to meet which the expected produce did not arrive in time, partly in consequence of northeasterly winds.—Some cargoes have since reached England, and the known character of the principal, as well as the offsets of the house, are, we learn, highly satisfactory to the temporary sufferers."

We collect the following further items of intelligence.

It was reported that a new Court of Bankruptcy was to be established, at the head of which three Commissioners would be placed, who were to take the whole of that business from the Court of Chancery.

A London paper mentions the discovery of a number of valuable manuscript letters, written by highly distinguished individuals, and other copious documents, relating to an interesting period of English history. They are likely to be published under the title of the "Twysden Papers."

The new King of Batavia has appointed a committee, over which he presides in person, the duty of which is to recommend every possible reduction in the military establishment of the country.

FROM FRANCE.

Papers from Havre to Nov. 4th have been received, and those of Paris, to the 3d by Capt. Allyn, of the packet ship Cadmus.

Captain Allyn received the following letter from General Lafayette, just before his departure, dated at Lagrange, Oct. 28;—

"Here is my last letter, and I wish I could send many others along with it, but the pressure of avocations upon my arrival, and a kind concourse of friends, have so much encroached on my time, that I must depend upon you to inform my New York correspondents that we are in good health. What I hope they will not question, is that we are incessantly thinking of them with hearts full of affection and gratitude."

The following statement relative to the treaty with Hayti, is from the Paris papers of Nov. 2.

A convention was signed on the 31st October, between Count Saint Uricq and Baron Mackau, on the one part; and Senators Daumee Rouanez and Col. Freemont on the other.

It is founded on the principles of the entire and complete independence of the Republic, and extends to the whole Island, the privilege of half duties on the importation as well as the exportation of merchandize imported or exported in French vessels, this privilege it will be remembered, only extends in the royal ordinance to the French part of the Island.

The discriminating duty on the importation into France of the produce of the Island is also reduced one half, except on the article of sugar; that is to say, these products shall pay the intermedial duty betweeen that imposed on produce of the same nature coming from our colonies and from foreign countries. Other conditions of perfect reciprocity enter into every part of the treaty.

FROM GREECE.

The following accounts from Greece are from the Paris papers.

Paris, Oct. 27.

The Greek Committee have received a letter from General Roche, dated Napoli de Romania, 17th Sept. in which it was stated that the siege of Missolonghi was not yet raised, but that the Greeks defended it with supernatural courage, that the defence showed the prodigies of a religious faith and patriotism. Ibrahim Pacha had left Tripolitza, for Mistra. In his march he took a village of fifty families, whom he made slaves after burning their dwellings. The government has this morning despatched 350 troops of the line of the new regiment raised here, with twenty artillerists and two pieces of field artillery, to surprise Tripolitza, Ibrahim having left in that place but 150 men, and 300 to 400 sick or wounded. Colocotroni follows the march of the Egyptian army, and will profit by the difficulties in which it will be involved, to attack it with advantage.

I shall take care to advise you of the result of this operation. I had a visit this morning from the brave Canaris on his return from his expedition to the port of Alexandria. Although he was deserted by the other two fire ships, he set fire to his own, after having secured it to an Egyptian frigate at the bottom of the bay.

He fortunately saved himself in his small boat, and rejoined his men in the open sea, when he sent back the Turkish pilot, whom he had taken prisoner before entering the port to direct him, through the difficult pass which forms the entrance. The heroic Canaris has charged me, Sirs, to testify his gratitude, and to express to you his warm acknowledgments for the care which you have taken in the education of his son. He is resolved on visiting Paris, to thank you in person for your paternal solicitude for his son, and your generous interest for his country, as soon as she can dispense with his aid. Canaris is a man endowed with a courage which partakes of the marvellous, of the greatest natural talent, and rarest modesty. When he is eulogized for his bravery and services he has rendered his country, he replies that he does no more than his duty in devoting himself to God and his country.

DEPOSITORIES OF THE
AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.
BOSTON, David Reed, General Agent.

Salem,	J. R. Buffum	*Hallowell*, (*Me.*)	Glazier&Co.
Keene, (*N. H.*)	John Prentiss	*Charleston*, (*SC*)	M.L. Hurlbut
Brooklyn, (*Con.*)	Rev.S.J.May	*Concord*, (*N. H.*)	J. B. Moore

MARRIAGES.

In this city, by the Rev. Mr Dean, Capt Aaron H. Crockett to Mrs Persis Little.

In Charlestown, Mr Matthew Rice to Miss Mary Frothingham.

In Brighton, Mr Gideon Maynard to Miss Martha Crossman.

In Lexington, Mr Joseph E. Parker, of Newcastle Me to Miss Luceba Reed.

In Buffalo, Hon. Albert H. Tracy, Member of Congress from that district, to Miss Harriet Norton.

DEATHS.

In this city Mr Greene Pierce, aged 92.

In Medford, Samuel Swan, Esq. aged 76.

In Dedham, Calvin Newton, only child of Mr Calvin and Mrs Polley Howe, aged 8 months.

In Salem, Mr George Derby, aged 29.

In Ipswich, Mrs Abigal Burley, relict of Mr Andrew B. aged 99 years and 4 months—descendants 229.

IN the Press, and will be published on Monday next, at the Depository of the American Unitarian Association, No. 81, Washington-Street, (up stairs) "One Hundred Scriptural Arguments for the Unitarian Faith." Printed for the American Unitarian Association. dec. 17.

MR. LAMSON'S SERMON.

A SERMON, by the Rev. Alvan Lamson, of Dedham, entitled, "The Adaptation of Christianiiy," is just published and for sale at No. 81, Washington-street. dec. 17.

UNITED STATES LITERARY GAZETTE.

THIS day published by *Cummings, Hilliard & Co.* and *Harrison Gray*,

The UNITED STATES LITERARY GAZETTE.

CONTENTS.

Reviews. Bigelow's Digest of Reported Cases determined in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts—Metcalf's Digest of Cases decided in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts—Reform of Harvard College—Mr Ticknor's Remarks on Changes lately proposed or adopted in Harvard University, Concluded—President Lindsley's Inaugural Address—Mr Gallaudet's Plan of a Seminary for the Education of Instructers of Youth—Mr Johnson's Observations on the Improvement of Seminaries of Learning.

Miscellany. The State of the Stomach—A Vision—Sonnet To.—Daniel Webster—Time and Beauty.

Critical Notices. The Story of a Life—Dr Oliver's Address.

Intelligence. Varieties of Form in Shells of the same species—Language of the Law in Spain—Varieties.—List of New Publications. Literary Advertiser.

dec. 17.

ATHENEUM.

THIS day published, by *John Cotton*, (corner of Washington and Franklin streets) *The ATHENEUM; or Spirit of the English Magazines.*

CONTENTS.

The sixth Eclogue of Virgil—Silenus; letters of a South American seaman; christmas; farther portions of the autobiography of Mansie Wauch; Venetian song; the frivolity of fashionable manners; civilization; the unguarded moment; my grandfather's legacy—distant relations; a ghost, or the well-contrived escape; on the disadvantages of being tall; the Greenwood tree; woman's heart; late American books, memoirs of Charles Brockden Brown, &c.; the tavern; farewell; lost feelings; Varieties—life at sea, anecdotes of Dartneuf; thief curiously detected, &c. Dec. 17.

BOOKS FOR NEW-YEAR.

MUNROE & FRANCIS, 128, Washington-st, have the following New Juvenile BOOKS, which they offer at liberal discounts by the dozen, or the hundred, namely;—

Poetry without Fiction; for children between the ages of three and seven; with the conversations of a mother with her children, intended to make the latter comprehend what they learn, and to convey such instruction as may arise out of each subject. 50 cts.

Tales of the Pemberton Family; for the use of children.—By Amelia Opie. 50 cts.

Helen of the Glen, a tale for youth. 62 cts.

Warning and Example, or the story of Mrs Neville and her Grandchildren. 62 cts.

Little Henri, a German tale; translated from the French of M Lambert. 50 cts.

Little Flora; by Elizabeth Somerville, author of many approved works. 50 cts.

New Tales for boys. By Madame Delafaye. 50 cts.

New Tales for girls. By the same. 50 cts.

Harry and Lucy concluded; being the last part of Early Lessons, by Maria Edgeworth, in three vols. $2,25.

Lights of Education; or Mr Hope and his Family; a narrative for young persons. By a Lady. An original work.—"It appears to us to be one of the most useful juvenile books extant, and ought to be put into the hands of every child that can read.*** In short, we never saw so interesting a book; a book so replete with the instructive and sweet, laid before the youthful reader."—*Ed. of Bal. Pat.*

Besides the above they have on hand of the last year's publications, the following;—

Belzoni's Travils in Egypt, with 24 engravings; designed for children—Daughter of a Genius, by Mrs Hofland—Esop in Rhyme, with 70 wood cuts, an amusing work, Congo in search of his Master, with 16 copperplates—Theodore, or the Crusaders, by Mrs Hofland—The Story Teller, a collection of entertaining tales—Original Poems for young persons—Stories worth telling, a fine collection—Short Stories for Little Folks The Portrait, or the History of Charles and Charlotte—The Rosebud, with 36 cuts—Rhymes for Nursery, 36 cuts—Hymns for Children, with appropriate text of Scripture to each—Marmaduke Multiply, colored cuts, in 4 parts—a large assortment of Dublin Juvenile Books at 25 cts each, and elegant London colored Books at 40 cts each—Pinnock's Catechisms, embellished with beautiful Portraits, an approved work—and a new collection of Toy Books at $1,25 per groce.

dec. 17.

BUCHAN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE,

Revised by John G. Coffin, M. D.

THIS day published by *Nathaniel S. Simpkins*, corner of Court and Brattle-streets, and *Phelps & Farnham*, 104 Hanover-street.

"Domestic Medicine, or a Treatise on the Prevention and Cure of Diseases by Regimen and Simple Medicines. Containing a Dispensatory for the use of Private Practitioners. By William Buchan, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh. With considerable additions and various Notes, by A. P. Buchan, M. D. of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and Physician to the Westminster Hospital. To which is added, a Family Herbal. A new Edition, revised and amended by John G. Coffin, M. D. Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society."

"To eradicate dangerous and hurtful prejudices; to guard the ignorant and credulous against the frauds and impositions of quacks and impostors; and to show men what is in their own power with regard to the prevention and cure of diseases, were the leading views in composing and publishing the following sheets."

The present edition of the Domestic Medicine has been printed from the twenty first London edition, published by the author's son. Two hundred thousand copies of it, probably, have been circulated in the British dominions; it has been translated into most of the languages of modern Europe; and several editions of it have been published in the United States. From these considerations, and having had the whole work revised by an eminent Physician of this city, the publishers are induced to hope, that this new edition will be favorably received by the public. déc 17.

THE RECIPROCAL DUTIES OF PARENTS AND CHILDREN.

BY Mrs Taylor, author of Practical Hints, &c. is just published and for sale by *JAMES LORING*, Cornhill.—Price 63 cents.

The following notice of the above work is from the U. S. Lit. Gazette, Nov. 15.—"This is an interesting little volume written for the best of purposes. It treats of the duties of parents and children in several of the stages and conditions of their relationship, and frequently illustrates and enforces them by short narratives. Dec. 3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In a notice of Mrs Barbauld's works, continued in the Monthly Repository for September, we have several extracts from her poetical writings. Among these there is one entitled "Peace and Shepherd," which the reviewer introduces by saying;—"Some of the lighter pieces now first presented to the public are exquisitely finished. We select the following, which though less playful and less rich in imagination than some others, comes to us recommended by its moral.

"PEACE AND SHEPHERD.

"Low in a deep sequestered vale,
Whence Alpine heights ascend,
A beauteous nymph, in pilgrim garb,
Is seen her steps to bend.

Her olive garland drops with gore;
Her scattered tresses torn,
Her bleeding breast, her bruised feet,
Bespeak a maid forlorn.

'From bower and hall and palace driven,
To these lone wilds I flee;
My name is Peace, I love the cot;
O Shepherd, shelter me!'

'O beauteous pilgrim, why dost thou
From bower and palace flee?
So soft thy voice, so sweet thy look,
Sure all would shelter thee.'

'Like Noah's dove, no rest I find;
The din of battle roars
Where once my steps I loved to print
Along the myrtle shores;

For ever in my frighted ears
The savage war-whoop sounds;
And, like a panting hare, I fly
Before the opening hounds.'

'Pilgrim, those spiry groves among,
The mansions thou mayst see,
Where cloister'd saints chaunt holy hymns,
Sure such would shelter thee!'

'Those roofs with trophied banners stream,
There martial hymns resound;
And, Shepherd, oft from crosiered hands,
This breast has felt a wound.'

'Ah! gentle pilgrim, glad would I
Those tones for ever hear!
With thee to share my scanty lot,
That lot to me were dear.

But lo, along the vine-clad steep,
The gleam of armor shines;
His scattered flock, his straw roofed hut,
The helpless swain resigns.

And now the smouldering flames aspire,
Their lurid light I see;
I hear the human wolves approach;
I *cannot* shelter thee.'"

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

In Mr Carter's Letters from Europe, we have the following account of his excursion from London to Cambridge.

Our exit from London, as well as our entrance, led through places consecrated by the feats of Cowper's hero, the immortal Gilpin, whose race-ground has interested us more than any course which has been observed since landing, not excepting those, where golden cups may have been won by the studs of noblemen. The village of "Ware" derives its principal interest from this ludicrous ballad, and from an account given by the coachman of a mammoth bed, at an inn, called the Saracen's head, which is sufficiently capacious to hold twenty persons at a time. It is not impossible that "John and his loving wife," with *eighteen* others, slept in it during an excursion so celebrated in song.

Near this place we met lady Salisbury in her coach, with two postilions, and a brace of outriders, all in livery. She is said to be a second Diana Vernon in horsemanship, riding full speed and leaping the most formidable barriers at the stag hunts, in which she is peculiarly fond of participating. The English ladies generally ride on horseback with boldness, dexterity and gracefulness. Their beaver hats exactly resemble those of the other sex, their high collars and black cravats, tied before, in the style of a fashionable gentleman, with the appendage of a long whip, give somewhat of a masculine appearance. One of the causes, however, of rosy cheeks and healthy complexions may be found in these equestrian exercises, and in the habit of walking much more than is common in our country.

At the distance of twenty miles from this place, the aspect of the country suddenly changes, from landscapes, studded with copses of large trees, to naked swells of land, resembling the Irish scenery, except that the surface is less verdant. It is a light soil, but is productive of rye, wheat, barley, peas and beans. There are no fences of any kind for miles. The necessity of them is superseded by a regulation, prohibiting domestic animals from running at large.—Hundreds of poor men women and children were seen gleaning the extensive fields, picking up an ear at a time and filling their aprons. The scene brought to mind a beautiful passage in the seasons; and we could not but unite in the humane wish of the poet, that the reapers might be merciful in gathering the harvest, leaving a liberal portion to compensate the toils of these industrious females. A gentleman in the coach informed me, that they sometimes collect enough to make five or six bushels of wheat; and that whole families are supplied with bread for the year, by the fruits of such patient toil. It is accounted disreputable and odious, on the part of the wealthy proprietor of the field, to be rigid and niggardly in his directions to the reapers; and public sentiment in some measure compels him to scatter his bounty.

PIETY OF COL. HUTCHESON.

"In the head of all his virtues" says Mrs Lucy Hutcheson in that interesting Memoir of her husband, "I shall sett that which was the head and spring of them all, his christianity—for this alone is the true royall blood that runs through the whole body of vertue, and every pretender to that glorious famely, who hath no tincture of it, is an imposter, and a spurious bratt. This is that sacred fountaine which babtizeth all the gentle vertues that so immortalize the names of Cicero, Plutarch, Zeneca, and the old philosophers; herein they are regenerated, and take a new name and nature; dig'd up in the wildernesse of nature, and dipt in this living spring, they are planted and flourish in the paridise of God."

REWARD OF HYPOCRISY.

It is said that when Constantius, the father of Constantine, came to the throne, he issued an edict that all Christians in office should renounce Christianity, or quit their places. The greater part of them readily gave up their employment to preserve a good conscience; but a few cringed and renounced Christianity. When the Emperor had thus made full proof of their disposition, he turned out every one who had complied, and took all the others again, giving this as the reason for his conduct, that "those who would not be faithful to Christ would not be faithful to him."

RYAN'S ASTRONOMY.

The following passage relative to a new work on Astronomy, is from the New York *Globe & Emerald*.

This work, which has just issued from the press, begins deservedly, to excite very general attention.—The beautiful science of astronomy, so eminently the object of admiration, and so frequently of ineffectual pursuit, is in the production before us, disencumbered of the embarrassing allusions and abstruse speculations with which it has been hitherto *invariably* associated. The most useful article in this work appears to us to be contained in the 6th chapter of the second book, where, by the aid of Ursa Major, the position of the other constellations, and principal stars can be readily determined. Perhaps we cannot express our own opinion of Ryan's Astronomy with more effect than by extracting a passage from a published testimony to its merits, written by several scientific gentlemen of New York.

"That the present system of Globes and Astronomy, then, will be well received by the community, and prove a valuable acquisition to teachers and pupils, we doubt not, as it more than supplies the place of two books, each of which costs double the price of Ryan's Astronomy. Every person who understands the subject, will, after an hour's perusal, see and estimate the value of the plan. The regular gradation with which it is marked throughout, the perspicuous and simple language of the definitions, and the illustrations accompanying them, and above all the evident dependence of every succeeding problem upon the former, are characteristics peculiar to this publication. The division of the work into three books, the subdivision of each book into Chapters or lessons, and the addition of interrogations to the end of each Chapter, are improvements *valuable* as they are *new* in this department of science. The articles on latitude and longitude, zones and climates, with the accompanying observations from *Malte Brun* and other late European writers, are well worthy the attention of the reader. In the Chapter on the division of time, we find not only a considerable portion of information, but also the correction of errors which are still recorded in ALL the popular works on Astronomy.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

The following extract, in relation to an occurrence, which took place in the Gymnasium of Berne, is from an amended edition of Buchan's Domestic Medicine,—

An unfortunate youth was presented to Mr Clias, Professor of Gymnastics, in Berne, by several of his pupils, who requested the favor of his being admitted into his academy. On admission, his strength was ascertained by the dunameter. The pressure of his hands was merely equal to the effort of children of seven or eight years.

His power of drawing, of raising his body, of jumping and leaping, were scarcely perceptible. With very great difficulty, he would run the distance of one hundred steps in one minute and two seconds, after which he had not strength enough to stand. A weight of fifteen pounds, held in his hand, would make him stagger, and a child of seven years could throw him down with the greatest ease. After he had been five months subjected to the gymnastic training, the pressing force of his hands was fifty pounds; with his arms he could raise himself three inches from the ground, and remain suspended three seconds; he leaped three feet in length, ran one hundred and sixty-three steps in a minute, carrying a weight of thirty-five pounds on his shoulders. Finally, in 1817, he climbed, in the presence of several thousand spectators, to the top of an insulated cable of twenty feet in height; he repeated the same manœuvre on a slippery mast, leaped six feet in extent, and ran five hundred paces in two minutes and a half. He now walks five leagues without inconvenience; and after a frightful leanness, his exercise has given him a comfortable share of plumpness; and confirmed health has followed his valetudinary state.

PRUSSIA.

FROM PRADT'S CONGRESS OF VIENNA.

Prussia is a power newly created. She has scarcely existed one hundred years, and has passed the eighteenth century in aggrandizing herself. Not being able to extend her territory at the expense of powers stronger than herself nor of those which are weaker; sought after by France, dreaded by Austria, the safeguard of the German empire, the shield of Holland; also strong in the necessity she is under of using her own means, capable of defending, unable to destroy; before the revolution Prussia was one of the main supports of the balance of Europe. None of the innovations that have since taken place have sprung directly from her. She has known how to lend and conform herself to them for her own safety, in order to remain in a state of relative inferiority, that, in politics, is equal to an effectual deprivation; but far from provoking invasions, effected or projected against other states, she has armed herself against them. For instance, the treaties of Teschen, of Reichenbach, and the line of demarcation from 1795 to 1801. If, since this period, Prussia has accepted territories that did not belong to her, we may say that, in sinning against morality, (on this subject we do not presume to judge,) she has not sinned against the European balance; for these additions of territory were either compensations for losses experienced, or equalizations proportioned to the acquisitions of the neighboring powers, which it was necessary she should approach in the same proportion as they approached her territory; and that which finally demonstrated the importance of Prussia in the political balance was, that rather surprised than conquered, more beaten by the inexperience of her officers than the strength of her enemy, Prussia fell in her first contest with France, at the very moment that the great empires of France and Russia came into contact, and fought battles which gave the world a new appearance. Of such importance is Prussia to Europe;—placed as the centre of her political balance, and always sufficiently strong to prevent one of the scales outweighing the other.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

Extract of a letter from Paris, September 25.—The King of Prussia was at the Italian Opera on Saturday night. He sat in the stage box, with five of his Courtiers and his son, a pale faced boy, apparently about twelve years of age. His Majesty was certainly the plainest dressed man in the theatre, wearing a blue coat, without cross, star, ribbon, or any insignia of rank; a colored waistcoat, white duck pantaloons, and Wellington boots. His attendants were seated a little distance from him, conversing amongst themselves, and apparently not paying him that obsequious and reverential attention generally shown to monarchs, even *incog*. As a proof of this it may be mentioned that the play-bill slipped twice from the front of the box on the ground, and his Majesty stooped down himself to pick it up. Between the acts he quitted the box, leaving his attendants behind him, and went to the next box, where was the Duke of Cumberland, to whom he spoke while standing at the entrance, and holding the door in his hand. If his Majesty of Prussia be not one of the most enlightened or liberal of sovereigns, he has at least the merit of being one of the simplest in dress, manners and deportment. His presence at the theatre produced no other sensation than that of momentary curiosity.

GENIUS DISCOVERED.

About a month ago, Mr COLE, a young man from the interior of Pennsylvania, placed three Landscapes in the hands of Mr COLMAN, a picture dealer in this city, for sale, hoping to obtain twenty dollars a piece for them. There they remained unnoticed by the Mecænas' who purchase Guido's, and Raphael's, and Titan's of the manufacture of every manufacturing town in Europe; and there they might have remained, if an artist, who had himself placed some of his own productions in the hands of Mr Colman, had not gone to inquire for the proceeds. On casting his eyes upon one of the pictures by Mr Cole, he exclaimed, "where did this come from!" and continued gazing, almost incapable of understanding the answer.—When informed that what he saw was the work of a young man, untutored and unknown, he immediately purchased the picture for 25 dollars, the price Mr Colman had prevailed upon the painter to affix to his work, adding, "Mr Colman, keep the money due to me, and take the balance. If I could, Sir, I would add to it.—What I now purchase for 25 dollars, I will not part with for 25 guinies. I am delighted and at the same time mortified. This youth has done, at once, and without instruction, what I cannot do after 50 years practice." This honorable testimony to the merit and genius of Mr Cole was from Col. Trumbull.

Colonel Trumbull immediately mentioned his purchase to another artist, and in the highest terms of eulogium. That artist waited at the Colonel's rooms while the picture was sent for, and immediately exclaimed, "This is beyond the expectation you had raised." After gazing with wonder and delight, he hastened to see the remaining two, purchased one, and left the other only for lack of money. He carried this in his hand to the rooms of Colonel Trumbull, where two other artists, of the first rank in the city, were in waiting. The result was, that the four went immediately to the picture dealer's; one of the last mentioned artists bought the remaining landscape; all left their cards for Mr Cole, whose modesty had not permitted him to introduce himself to the artists of the city; and all have expressed but one sentiment of admiration and pleasure, at the talent which is thus brought to light. *N. Y. American.*

Fill up your time so fully with useful employments, as to leave little leisure for pursuits of a doubtful character. Endeavour further to acquire such a strong sense of duty, such a taste for contemplations of a higher order, and such well arranged habits of sacred duty and devotion, as may supercede the temptation to devote to idle if not injurious amusement, moments which may be so much more profitably given to the great concern of making your calling and election sure. Keep in mind the claims which your family, your friends and society, have upon your hours of retirement, and the importance of so employing those hours, be they few or many, that your body and mind may be refreshed for the returning duties of each successive day. And lastly, guard against habits of idle curiosity—and not be ashamed to own that there are many things with which neither your time nor your taste permits you to be acquainted and least of all, with every new tale that happens to be the subject of popular coversation."

Human beauty is so far from being (what it is said in the Scottish proverb to be) only *skin-deep*, that it derives its origin, and most essential characters, from the soul. Most people, therefore, may in some degree acquire it, who are willing to cultivate their intellectual powers, and to cherish good affections. And without a sound understanding, and a cheerful, benevolent, and gentle disposition, no fineness of shape, delicacy of complexion, or regularity of features, will ever form that genuine beauty, which at once pleases a discerning eye, and captivates and secures an intelligent mind. What ideas do we affix to the terms, a pretty idiot or a handsome termagant? Surely they are not agreeable, but very much the contrary. "Beauty," according to Plutarch, "is the flower and blossom of virtue." It is outwardly ornamental; because it is the effect of a generous nature operating within.

INSTANCE OF SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

A laborer who had fallen from a scaffolding in England was carried, apparently dead, to receive aid, and after means had been applied without success for his recovery, his friends carried his body home, with advice from a surgeon to procure a coffin. A more skilful surgeon, however, hearing the circumstances, examined the body, and found heat enough to convince him that the vital spark was not fled. He at first opened a vein in the arm, but no blood of consequence came; on drawing the scalpel over two branches of the temporal artery, he bled profusely. Before a pound had flowed he breathed, and when two pounds were drawn he respired almost naturally. Several hours passed between the time of his fall and that of the operations which restored a fellow being to life. It occurred to the surgeon at the time, (and in which he found in another similar case,) that the blood remains in the arterial system, in a warm fluid state, after the super veins become nearly empty; and what remains in them is partly congealed from losing its free caloric; also, that the arteries retained their elasticity and vital properties a considerable time after the veins have lost their little contractile power necessary to carry on the circulation.

GOLD MINES.

The last Western Carolinian informs us, that another Gold Mine has been discovered three miles above the narrows of the Yadkin River, which is represented to be very rich. A company has been formed in the counties of Rowan, Montgomery, Anson, Carbarrus, Mecklenburg, and elsewhere, for the purpose of working these mines systematically; for which purpose, they have procured a practical miner from Europe, a Mr Rothe, who, from an examination of the country, entertains an opinion, that this section of North Carolina is the most extensive deposit of Gold hitherto discovered in the world.

PAINT MADE WITH POTATOES.

Take a pound of potatoes skinned and well baked. Bruise them in three or four pounds of boiling water. and then pass them through a hair seive. To this add two pounds of good chalk in fine powder, previously mixed up with four pounds of water, and stir the whole together. This mixture will form a sort of glue capable of receiving any kind of color, even that of powdered charcoal, brick, or soot, which may be used for painting gates palings, and other articles exposed to the air.

APPLE JELLY.

It is not known, perhaps, so generally as it ought to be, that apples make an excellent jelly. The process is as follows: They are to be pared, quartered, and the core completely removed, and put in a pot without water, closely covered and placed in an oven over the fire. When pretty well stewed, the juice is to be squeezed out through a cloth, to which a little white of an egg is added, and then the sugar. Skim it previous to boiling, then reduce it to a proper consistency, and an excellent jelly will be the product.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

THE following Medical Books, some new, and some second-handed, are for sale at this office.

Brera on Worms. This is a practical work of great value, embracing the natural history of such worms as inhabit the human body, the diseases they produce, and the cure of these diseases.
Dr Coffin's Dissertation on Medical Education, and on the medical profession,
On the Dangers and Duties of Sepulture.
Kiel's Anatomy.
Monroe's Do.
Boerhaave's Academical Lectures 6 vols.
Pott's Surgery 2 vols,
Bell on Ulcers.
Chaptal's Chemistry.
Cullen's Materia Medica 2 vols.
Cutbush Observations.
Hosack's Practical Nosology.
Townsend's Guide to Health 2 vols.
Smith on the Nerves.
Med Repository 5 vols. and 17 numbers.
Coxes, Dispensatory new.
Edinburgh Do.
Gallup on Epidemus.
Mann's Med. Sketches.
N. England Journal of Med. Surgery 8 vols. and 8 Nos.
Jackson on Fevers.
Hamilton's Female Physician.
Smellie's Medwifery 3 vols. with Plates,
Thacher on Hydrophobia.
Wallis on Diseases.
Mass. Med. Communications 2 vols. and 3 Nos.
Thomas' Family Physician.
Scott on the Gout.
Beddoes' Med. Observations.
Swans Sydenham.
Fordyces Practice.
Phamacopoia New York Hospital.
Moor's Sketches.
Rushes' Med. Enquiries 2 vols.
Wyllich on Diet and Regimen 2 vols.
Whytt's Phisiological Essays.
Whytts Med. Observations.
Saunders an the Liver
Bistot on the Diseases of sydentary persons.
Mead on poisons.
Hooper's Med. Dictionary.
Orton's Expositions 6 vols.

☞ Also, Parr's Medical Dictionary handsomely bound in calf.

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